



## Frequently Asked Questions

### ACETONE

#### What is ACETONE?

Acetone is a colorless, highly flammable liquid chemical that can be man-made. It is also found in nature. Acetone has a strong taste and smell. For example, nail polish has a strong acetone odor. Acetone evaporates easily, meaning that it changes into a vapor. Acetone catches fire easily and burns rapidly. Acetone will dissolve in water. Acetone is also called dimethyl ketone, 2-propanone, and beta-ketopropane.

#### Where is acetone found and how is it used?

Acetone is found in nature in plants, trees, gas from volcanoes, and forest fires. Also, when your body breaks down fat, it produces acetone. If you are on a low fat diet, you will have more acetone in your body. Acetone is found in exhaust from cars and trucks, tobacco smoke and landfills. Factories release acetone into the air. Acetone is used to make plastic, fibers, drugs and chemicals. It is often used as a solvent. Solvents help other substances dissolve.

#### How can people be exposed to acetone?

*You could be exposed to acetone through:*

**Breathing** acetone. This can happen if there are low levels of acetone in the outside air. Acetone can also be in the air where you work. At home, you can breathe it when using nail polish, nail polish remover or some paints. Tobacco smoke contains acetone, so smokers inhale acetone whenever they light up, and passersby breathe acetone if they inhale second-hand smoke.

**Drinking** water or foods contaminated with acetone.

**Touching** products with acetone in them.

**Eye contact**, by splashing a product with acetone in it in your eyes.

#### How does acetone work?

Acetone enters the body through the lungs, mouth or the skin. It can also be in the body from the breakdown of fat. Your blood carries acetone to all your body organs. Small amounts of acetone in your body usually won't hurt you because your liver breaks the acetone down into other harmless chemicals.

#### How can acetone affect my health?

Small amounts of acetone will not hurt you. Breathing moderate to high amounts of acetone for a short amount of time can irritate your nose, throat, lungs and eyes. It can also cause headaches, dizziness, confusion, a faster pulse, nausea, vomiting, effects on the blood, passing out and possible coma, and for women, a shorter menstrual cycle.

Swallowing a high level of acetone might cause you to pass out. It can also damage the skin in your mouth. Skin contact can cause damage to your skin. The smell of acetone and the irritation it can cause are good warning signs. They can help you avoid breathing higher levels of acetone that could hurt you.

Studies on animals determined that long-term exposure to acetone damages the kidneys, liver and nerves. Birth defects and male reproductive problems were other effects. It is not known if these same health problems would occur in humans. Acetone is not classified as a cancer-causing chemical.

#### How is acetone poisoning treated?

Do not force the person to vomit. Seek medical attention. Stomach pumping and giving oxygen are common treatments. The chances for recovery are good.

**24/7 Emergency Contact Number: 1-888-295-5156**

Revised: 03/2007

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### What should I do if I am exposed to acetone?

**If you breathe acetone**, move to a place with fresh air. If you have trouble breathing, a qualified person should give you oxygen.

**If acetone is on your skin**, wash with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Take off any clothes or shoes with acetone on them. If your symptoms are very bad, get medical help.

**If you get acetone in your eyes**, flush your eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention promptly.

**If you drink acetone**, get medical attention immediately.

### What factors limit use or exposure to acetone?

At work, have good ventilation. Wear a protective mask. Ask your manager or safety person for suggestions. Wear boots, gloves, a lab coat, apron or coveralls to prevent skin contact. Goggles or a face shield can protect you from accidental acetone splashes. Workplaces where acetone can be a problem should have an eye wash fountain or quick-drench system.

At home, limit exposure by staying away from cigarette smoke. Avoid solvents such as nail polish remover, paints and cleaning products.

### Is there a medical test to show if I've been exposed to acetone?

Tests can show the amount of acetone in your breath, blood and urine. They cannot tell you if you will have any health effects from the acetone. The test must be done within 2-3 days after exposure. Your doctor will take blood and urine samples and send them to a testing lab.

### Technical information for acetone

CAS Number: 67-64-1

Chemical Formula:  $C_3H_6O$

Carcinogenicity (EPA): A4 — Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

MCL (Drinking Water): There is no MCL for acetone

OSHA Standards: 2400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (1000 ppm)

NIOSH Standards: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (250 ppm)

### References and Sources

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). 2003. *Guide to Occupational Exposure Values*. Cincinnati, OH.

*NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards*. 2003. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

*Toxicological Profile for Acetone*. May 1994. Syracuse Research Corporation (under contract to Clement International Corporation), U. S. Department of Health and Human Services.

[http://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/chemicals/chem\\_profiles/Acetone/working\\_ace.html](http://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/chemicals/chem_profiles/Acetone/working_ace.html)

<http://www.epa.gov/nerlcwww/methmans.html#Organics%20Supp%20II>